



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the department is a complete reorganization of the sanitary department as it now exists, the provision of a competent scientific agency for the investigation of the prevalent diseases and the improvement of general conditions of life in India.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in various countries—Quarantine regulations against Egypt and the Black Sea—Contagious diseases in Italy—Precautions against the sleeping sickness.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, September 26, as follows: During the week ended September 24, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Sept. 20	Canopic.....	Boston.....	361	95	650	5
22	Lombardia.....	New York.....	260	55	530	13
23	Buenos Aires.....	do.....	232	30	420	11
23	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	301	100	550	9
23	Italia.....	do.....	314	110	670	16

Cholera in Asiatic Russia.

A report, dated September 19, from Constantinople states that owing to 4 cases of Asiatic cholera at Baku, arrivals from Batum are submitted to a medical visit and to disinfection. Under date of August 23, 51 cases of cholera and 13 deaths were reported at Merv, in Transcaspian Russia.

Cholera in Turkey.

For the week ended August 20, there were 425 cases of Asiatic cholera and 327 deaths in the Vilayets of Bagdad, Bassora, and Mosul. In order to protect the Vilayet of Bagdad against the epidemic in Persia and Mosul, the lazaret of Haneguine has been duly prepared for arrivals from Persia. Two other lazarets have been installed at Deli-Abbas and Tikrit for the arrivals from the Vilayets of Mosul, either by river or by land. The required personnel has been sent there to execute the quarantine regulations. The sanitary commission of Bagdad, composed of civil and military surgeons, has adopted the required measures. By means of measures already carried out the disease has been uprooted in the main epidemic centers, such as Hille, Kerbellah, Nedjeff, Kiasmieh, Haneguine, Samawa, Hindieh, and Divanieh.

Cholera in Persia.

At the end of July the epidemic of Asiatic cholera had spread all over Persia, but was diminishing in Teheran and neighborhood, after having claimed between 10,000 and 15,000 victims. In general, Europeans and prominent natives, who have taken proper precaution-

ary measures, have not been attacked by the disease. A disproportionate number of women was affected by the malady for the reason that they remained in the villages and cities, whereas the men escaped to the mountains.

In August the epidemic was raging at Shiraz, in the Fars province, causing on an average 100 deaths daily. The number of cases is now lessening in the other places scattered along the caravan route from the Persian Gulf.

Quarantine regulations.

In accordance with the conclusions of the Sanitary Conference of Paris (1903), the International Board of Health has decreed that the precautionary measures to be adopted for vessels leaving Egyptian ports (medical inspection and disinfection) may not be continued after the expiration of five days' immunity. Heretofore, the period has been ten days.

In Bulgaria it has been decreed that all vessels proceeding from Batum and Poti (Black Sea) may be admitted to free pratique in the ports of Burghas and Varna after favorable medical inspection and the required disinfection.

Contagious diseases in Italy.

The following is the report of contagious diseases in Italy for the week ended September 22, 1904:

Measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria: Very few cases. Smallpox: Cases reported in San Vito, San Pancrazio, Brindisi, Lizzano, Ceglie, Oria (province of Lecce), in Palermo, and in several communes of the province of Potenza. Enteric fever: Widely spread. Cases are reported in the following provinces: Milan, Rome, Perugia, Genoa, Ancona, Chieti, Treviso, Novara, Torino, Siena, Como, Grosseto, Cagliari, Arezzo, Macerata, Bergamo, Ascoli Piceno, Belluno. Anthrax: Cases are reported in the provinces of Perugia, Chieti, Caltanissetta, Cagliari.

Sleeping sickness.

The Academy of Medicine of Paris has recently approved the following proposals made by Doctor Blanchard:

1. In view of the progressive extension of sleeping sickness and probability of dissemination of human trypanostomiasis by means of the glossina fusca and other species of glossina, it is urgent that commissions of naturalists and physicians should be organized with the scope of studying in the French-colonies of tropical Africa the pathological action of the different glossinæ. If the result of such inquiries should show that the glossinæ of eastern and southern Africa are not pathogenic to man, either of the white or black race, it would not be necessary to disturb the relations of these sections with the infected zones.

2. Awaiting the results of these inquiries, prophylactic measures should be taken to hinder soldiers, porters, and natives from passing between infected and noninfected regions.

3. Local governments are requested to make known to both whites and natives the danger involved in exposing themselves to the stings

of flies in general and of the tsetse in particular, and of the necessity of locating habitations, factories, and villages outside of the localities in which such flies are found. The commission of physicians and naturalists already referred to should be charged to point out which among the localities adapted to cultivation of the soil and to the various colonial enterprises are exempt from glossinæ known to be dangerous.

The administration, availing itself of this technical information, could indicate localities where the people of villages already infected could go to create new centers of population.

4. Not less urgent is the study of trypanostomiasis of animals in general, with the view of determining what stinging dipteræ can transmit the disease. These studies are particularly important in Sudan, Algeria, and Tunis, where the malady is transmitted by dipteræ other than glossinæ.

5. Trypanostomiasis of man in Algeria merits special attention. Its systematic study should be taken up as soon as possible. It would be useful to charge with this duty either a single parasitologist or a commission of two or three parasitologists.

6. In view of the existence in various countries of forms of trypanostomiasis, which appear to be transmitted by flies of the genus *Tabanus* and other stinging flies (stomoxes), which also exist in Europe, and in view of the possibility of the introduction of these parasitic diseases, the importation into France and the French colonies of animals from regions where trypanostomiasis flourishes should be prohibited by rigorous regulations. A resolution to this effect has already been adopted by the academy (July, 1902), on the proposal of Laveran and Nocard, but it is necessary again to invite the attention of the public authorities to the question.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, September 16, as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia*, recommended, September 16, for rejection: For Honolulu 3, for San Francisco 4.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, October 10, as follows:

Sanitary matters are much as at the date of my last report. During the week ended October 8 there were recorded in this city 44 deaths. The mortality records show nothing of special interest.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended October 8, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; deaths from all causes, 12.

Conditions here and in Merida unchanged. Here there has been warm, dry weather, and consequently there have been few mosquitoes.